

GERMANS SET FIRE TO CAMBRAI

POILLUS SMASH FIERCE RESISTANCE AND FIGHT WAY INTO ST. QUENTIN.

YANKS WIN OBJECTIVES

BRITISH AND BELGIANS DRIVE WEDGE TOWARD U-BOAT BASE ON NORTH SEA.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

With the American Army on the St. Quentin front, Oct. 2, some hundreds of Americans in a certain far advanced position between Cambrai and St. Quentin, which they reached late Sunday, were holding out valiantly against superior enemy numbers, according to latest reports which were received Tuesday. The Australians made heroic attempts to assist them, and so far as can be learned are still keeping up these efforts, the result of which is not known. Furious fighting continues here.

French, British, American and Belgian troops continue their smashes against the German defenses, further increasing the peril to the German armies from Verdun to the North sea. The important bastions of Lille, Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon more and more are becoming of less use to the Germans.

Cambrai was burning Tuesday, having been set on fire by the Germans while Field Marshal Haig's forces were entering its suburbs on the north, west and southwest. Around St. Quentin the British were extending their iron ring. Between St. Quentin and Cambrai the British are crossing the Scheldt canal at several points, having taken Valenciennes, on the canal west of Le Cateau and midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Northeast of St. Quentin the British have taken Leveghes, east of a point running north and south through St. Quentin.

The wedge driven in between the fortress of Lille and the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast is being widened rapidly. The Belgians are encircling Roulers on the railway line from Lille to the submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge. Farther south the British menace Menin, on the same railroad, and are along the Lys west of Menin for a distance of five miles. The forces under King Albert are on open ground, and it would seem that the railroads forming and within the triangle of Lille, Ghent and Bruges would soon be lost to the Germans, bringing about the evacuation of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

General Berthelot resumed Tuesday morning his onslaughts against the German lines between the Vesle and Aisne west of Rheims. The French here are marching toward the eastern end of the Chemin des Dames and the open country north of Rheims by which Laon can be outflanked.

From the Salpêtré to the Meuse the French and Americans maintain their strong, steady pressure against the German forces defending the important communication lines running east to Metz from the Laon-St. Quentin region. West of the Argonne the French are pressing up the valley of the Aisne toward Châlons and Vouziers.

In the Macedonian theater, west of Lake Ochrida, the Austrians are evacuating territory in Albania, probably indicating that now Bulgaria is out of the war the Austro-Hungarians realize they are in a serious predicament, far from home and with no allies to aid them.

General Allenby in Palestine has surrounded Damascus and French cavalry is reported to be working its way up the Mediterranean sea coast toward Beyrut.

HUNS TRY TO HOLD ORIENT LINK

Catastrophe Just Ahead Spreads Terror in Germany.

London, Oct. 2.—Germany, if reports from a neutral center can be relied upon, is going to make a great effort to maintain communication over the Orient Railway with Turkey, and thus hopes to keep her Eastern ally in the war. According to a Hague dispatch to the Central News, 250,000 Germans and Austro-Hungarian troops have arrived at Sofia from Rumania, and while part of them will remain in Sofia as an argument favoring the overthrow of the Malinoff government, the majority will endeavor to keep the allied troops from the Orient railway which points Germany and Austria with Constantinople, the capture of which was a few years ago hailed as the greatest achievement of the central powers.

Last Number in Army Lottery. Washington.—Drawing of order numbers for 13,000,000 draft registrants was completed at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, hours ahead of schedule. The last number taken from the glass bowl was 12,734.

Suffrage Amendment Defeated. Washington.—Ignoring President Wilson's appeal for the enfranchisement of American women, the Senate, by a vote of 53 to 31, rejected the Susan B. Anthony nation-wide women's suffrage amendment.

Germany to Offer "Peace" Proposal. Amsterdam.—German reichstag Socialists have been officially informed that Germany will make another peace offer to the allies as a result of the action by Bulgaria, according to the newspaper Tsd. It is said that the new offer will be of a decisive nature.

Austria Wants Peace. Amsterdam.—According to Budapest newspapers, the Austro-Hungarian government desires peace in agreement with Germany.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM WIEGEL



William Wiegel is one of the eleven brigadiers of the army who were promoted to the grade of major general by order of President Wilson.

BULGARIA SURRENDERS

ARMIES BEATEN, NATION YIELDS TO ALL ALLIED DEMANDS.

Rail Lines Taken Over and Disbanding of Troops Begins—Turkey Nears End.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, Oct. 1.—An armistice has been concluded between the allies and Bulgaria on the allies' own terms. The announcement was made officially Monday.

Bulgaria is definitely out of the war and Turkey, virtually cut off from communication with her allies and her armies in Palestine almost annihilated, likely soon will be forced to sue for a cessation of hostilities against her.

London.—Speaking at the Guild hall Monday, Andrew Bonar Law, the chancellor of the exchequer, said a Bulgarian convention had been signed by which hostilities ended at noon.

Bulgaria, by the terms fixed, gives up completely the control of railways, the chancellor stated. Control of the Bulgarian railways, the chancellor pointed out, gives control of Bulgaria.

"This convention means," said the chancellor, "that the Germans' dream of a German middle-eastern empire has gone forever."

The armistice concluded with Bulgaria by the entente allies is a purely military convention and contains no provisions of a political character.

Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately and surrender all means of transportation to the allies.

Bulgaria will also surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

All Bulgarian arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

The military occupation of Bulgaria will be entrusted to British, French and Italian forces, and the evacuated portions of Greece and Serbia, respectively, to Greek and Serbian troops.

The armistice means a complete military surrender and Bulgaria ceases to be a belligerent.

All questions of territorial rearrangements in the Balkans were purposely omitted from the convention.

The allies made no stipulation concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter, one for the Bulgarians themselves to deal with.

The armistice will remain in operation until a final general peace is concluded.

Gen. Franchet D'Esperey, the allied commander-in-chief in Macedonia, signed for the allies and the Bulgarian delegates for their government.

The drive of the allied armies in the Balkans, which resulted in the breakdown of Bulgaria as a military power, began on Sept. 14, when Serbian troops pierced the Bulgarian center east of Monastir, British, French, Italian and Greeks joined the Serbs in the drive and quick progress was made. Soon Bulgaria was invaded.

The collapse was hastened by unrest in Bulgaria and from time to time for some weeks, revolutionary outbreaks have been reported.

Wilson Asks Suffrage Amendment. Washington.—President Wilson Monday stepped into the breach of the Senate fight over the woman suffrage resolution and in a personal address in the Senate chamber asked for its passage as a war measure.

Japan Has New Prime Minister. Washington.—Kei Hara, one of the leaders of the great Seiyu Kai party, has been appointed premier of the new Japanese cabinet, succeeding the Terauchi administration.

Oregon Supreme Justice Dead. Salem, Ore.—Justice F. A. Moore of the Oregon Supreme Court died at his home here after a long illness. He was 74 years of age, a native of Maine. His early life was spent largely in Iowa.

Chile Seizes Interned Hun Ships. Santiago, Chile.—The Chilean government Thursday night ordered naval authorities to occupy with armed forces all the interned German ships in Chilean harbors.

WILSON DRAWS FIRST NUMBER

INITIAL CAPSULE, CONTAINING 322, SENDS HUNDREDS OF 18-36 CLASS INTO LINE.

THIRD DRAFT LOTTERY

VICE-PRESIDENT, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES TAKE PELLETS FROM BOWL.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—President Wilson personally Monday opened the ceremony of drawing the 17,000 numbers for the 13,000,000 men registered in the new draft. He drew the first capsule, which contained the number 322. Standing behind him in a great crowd which thronged the marble-crowned room of the Senate office building, the President smilingly faced a battery of moving picture cameras as he drew the pellet.

Following the drawing of the first number by the President, Vice President Marshall drew No. 7277.

He was followed by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, president pro tem of the Senate, who pulled the third capsule from the bowl, containing No. 6708.

Speaker Champ Clark followed Saulsbury and drew 1027. The fifth number was 16,169.

Next in turn was Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who drew 16,169.

Acting Secretary of War Crowell followed with 8,366. Other dignitaries followed in order with the following numbers: Senator Chamberlain, 5,366; Senator Warren of Wyoming, 1,697.

Representative Dent of Alabama, chairman of the House military committee, 7,123; Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the committee, 2,871; General March, chief of staff, 9,283; Admiral Benson, 6,147; Lieutenant General Young, retired, 10,686; Provost Marshal General Crowder, 438; Colonel Warren, 904.

Only the first 100 numbers were flashed to the country by telegraph. Because of the impracticability of telegraphing all of the 17,000, the press has been asked to refrain from sending more than 100 numbers. The complete master lists will be mailed as soon as the drawing is over to district draft boards throughout the country to be made public by them.

For the first time since the draft bill passed both the Navy Department and the Marine Corps were officially represented at the drawing today.

This was because both the branches of the service will now recruit their men from the draft.

In the first draft the drawing occupied sixteen and one-half hours, 10,500 capsules being listed. The second lottery was completed in one hour and fifty minutes, only 1,200 capsules being drawn.

Secretary of War Baker drew the first numbers in the two previous drafts, numbers 258 and 246, respectively.

MOSLEMS LAY DOWN ARMS.

Force of 10,000 Turks Surrender to British in Palestine.

London.—A Turkish force of 10,000 men has surrendered to the British in Palestine, according to an official announcement. The text of the statement follows:

"Palestine during Sept. 29, the northward movement of our cavalry and armored cars from the Tiberias Deraa area continued. A large Turkish force, including elements composing the Turkish garrison on the Hedjaz railway between Amman and Maan surrendered at Ziza station."

"This force is said by its commander to number 10,000 men and to be a part of the second army corps of the Fourth Turkish army."

Scourge Rages—20,000 More Ill. Washington, Oct. 1.—More than 20,000 new cases of Spanish influenza were reported from army camps during the forty-eight hours ending at noon Monday. Pneumonia cases reported numbered 733 and deaths 277.

The total of pneumonia cases now is 5,766, and deaths 1,577. The total number of influenza cases in all camps was 72,327, said a statement from the office of the surgeon general of the army. The new cases reported Sunday numbered 9,242, and those Monday 11,024.

Thousands Suffer from Influenza. Madrid.—More than 100,000 persons, including King Alfonso, are suffering from influenza.

Boulder Students Die of Influenza. Boulder, Colo.—Leroy Carter and Laverne McDaniel, both Montana members of the students' army training corps at the University of Colorado, died at the university hospital from Spanish influenza. These are the first fatal cases thus far reported.

There are now 120 cases of Spanish influenza under isolation at the university, and a contingent of army medical officers from Fort Logan and Washington, D. C., are on hand to handle the epidemic.

Yankies to Keep Shotguns. Washington.—The American government, in reply to Germany's threat to execute American prisoners of war found in possession of shotguns, gave notice that if Germany carries out any such threat suitable reprisals will be taken.

Baker Confers with Yankies. London.—Secretary of War Baker while here Monday participated in an important military conference with American military leaders.

GEN. FERDINAND FOCH



New photograph of Gen. Ferdinand Foch, commander of the French armies of the North, whose masterly work has stamped him as one of the greatest generals among the allies.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Marshal Foch is fighting five battles simultaneously and successfully—a feat unparalleled in the history of war. Each battle is so timed and placed that each army supports another, all forming an indispensable part of the whole effort.

General Grant's idea of a continuous concurrent attack by a multiplicity of forces on many fronts is being realized by the allied generalissimo. There are five battles today; there may be more tomorrow, all inter-related and working smoothly.

DEMANDS GLEAN SLATE

BRITISH MAKE REPLY TO BULGAR ARMISTICE PROPOSAL.

No Suspension of Military Operations, But Peace Terms Will Be Discussed By Accredited Representatives.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—Great Britain has replied to the Bulgarian request for an armistice. The reply, it is stated, is fully covered by the answer given the Bulgarian representatives by the commander of the allied army on the Macedonian front.

By this reply it is perfectly well defined that no military operations can be suspended.

At the same time, regarding the proposal that duly accredited Bulgarian representatives should confer with the allies on the question of peace, it has been made quite clear to the Sofia government that such a peace necessarily involved a complete rupture by the Bulgarian government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The allied governments necessarily demand every guarantee which they consider necessary to them to safeguard their military operations and prevent the dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria.

Production Quotas for Coal Mines. Washington.—To avert a coal famine this winter and also meet all the needs of the war program, Fuel Administrator Garfield launched a drive for coal production, which is to continue until April 1. In a formal proclamation to operators and miners alike, the fuel administrator calls upon all to enlist in a detailed program to produce 12,234,000 tons of bituminous coal and 2,020,000 tons of anthracite every week.

Bulgarian Envoies Reach Saloniki. Paris, Sept. 30.—The Bulgarian delegates who are to discuss armistice and probable peace arrangements with the allied governments arrived at Saloniki Saturday. The delegates are General Lonkoff, commander of the Bulgarian Second army; M. Liapcheff, finance minister, and M. Radef, a former member of the Bulgarian cabinet.

Report Hinting and Hinting Quit. Amsterdam.—Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Secretary von Hintze have tendered their resignations to the emperor.

Loan Pushed in New Mexico. Albuquerque, N. M.—Announcement that Albuquerque's subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan had already reached \$181,900 was made at a noon luncheon for canvassers held Saturday. The entire county's quota is \$844,300.

Hunter Accidentally Kills Companion. Minturn, Colo.—James Towan was shot and killed in the mountains near here while he and Mathew Sigel were hunting.

Arizona Town Goes "Over the Top." Globe, Ariz.—Roosevelt, a small town near here, was the first town in Gila county to "go over the top" in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Roosevelt's quota was set at \$5,000. At 6 o'clock Saturday evening Chairman Towle reported that \$6,100 had been raised.

Two Americans in Canadian Casualties. Ottawa.—The following Americans appear in the overseas casualty list: Wounded: C. K. Jones, Buckingham, Colo.; F. Brown, Grand Forks, N. D.

YANKIES PIERCE STRONGEST LINE

FRENCH TAKE BELLEVUE, RAIL KEY TO GRAND-PRIE, AND LUNGE WEST TO AURE.

DIXMUDE IS CAPTURED

FALLS BEFORE BELGIAN SMASH—ALLIES TAKE 40,000 CAPTIVES IN THREE DAYS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Oct. 1.—Fighting is going on in Cambrai. The northeastern, western and southwestern suburbs have been captured and the town probably will be cleared up shortly. Half of the Chemin des Dames, from which the enemy is retreating, has been captured by the French.

Viewing the situation in all its aspects—the success of the great offensive in Belgium and France; the blotting out of the war zone in the Balkans; the cutting off of the Turks from intercourse with Germany and Austro-Hungary except by the long route thru the Caucasus and southern Russia, and the steady gains that are being made by the allies in making Russia once more a factor in the struggle—the darkest days of the war seemingly are faced by the Austro-Germans.

On all the sectors under attack from Belgium to Flanders to the region of Verdun, the German front is gradually bending back under the violence of the attacks of the British, Americans, French and Belgians.

The entente allied forces from Belgium to Verdun on six battle fronts are registering victory after victory over the Teutonic armies, and the enemy front almost everywhere is crumbling, notwithstanding the desperate resistance that is being offered on various sectors.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The American army operating on the Champagne front has captured Briulles-sur-Meuse and Romagne, west of that town on the outskirts of the forest of Romagne, and the attack is progressing favorably.

London, Sept. 30.—Dixmude has been captured by the Belgian troops. It was officially announced Sunday night. The Belgians have also taken Zerm, Stadenberg, Paschendale, Moorsel and part of Westrooselbeke. This means an advance of several miles.

After breaking up a violent enemy counter attack the Belgians captured Terrest height and at the close of the day had advanced to within less than two miles of Roulers. The prisoners taken since Saturday exceed 5,500. More than 100 guns and numerous machine guns and bomb throwers and much war material have been captured. Between Dixmude and Ypres the Germans have been pressed back from four to five miles.

Paris, Sept. 30.—French, British and American and Belgian troops in the last three days have captured 40,000 prisoners and 300 guns, it is estimated here. Since July 18 the allies have captured 200,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns and enormous quantities of material. This does not take into account the operations in Macedonia and Palestine.

American troops—boys from New York, Tennessee and North and South Carolina—were in the thick of the fray Sunday which badly smashed the German positions over a front of more than fifty miles.

From the Americans stormed the Hindenburg line and captured the towns of Bellicourt and Nauray, crossing the Cambrai canal in the operations.

Meanwhile to the south the British stormed the main Hindenburg defenses on the Scheldt canal, crossed the waterway and gained the hills beyond, taking many prisoners.

To the north the British have their hands on Cambrai, the important German base over which recently there has been so much fighting. The Canadians are in the northwestern outskirts of the city, while a naval division has reached the southern environs.

South of St. Quentin, to La Fere, the French have pressed forward their line and taken some 500 prisoners. Along the Chemin des Dames the French have advanced their line for a distance of two miles, capturing the highest point on the famous ridge.

To the south, from the region of Arras to St. Quentin, the British, with the Americans fighting on their right, everywhere have penetrated the German defenses over the thirty-five-mile front.

Threaten Destruction of Moscow. London.—If the Bolsheviks are compelled to leave Moscow they will attempt to destroy the city and slaughter the bourgeoisie wholesale, declares Hans Vorst in a letter to the Berlin Tageblatt. The German writer says he learns from authentic sources that the Bolsheviks have placed in the upper stories of high buildings every conceivable agency of destruction, innocent bourgeois hostages, the letter adds, still are being shot by the thousands.

Vaccine to Prevent Spanish Scourge. Washington.—Vaccination with a recently discovered serum, which, from tests just completed at several army camps, has been found to be an almost positive preventative of contraction of pneumonia, will be used to combat the epidemic of Spanish influenza which broke out in the week ending Sept. 28 and made its appearance in every state and in all but a few army camps, causing many deaths. Use of the vaccine will be widely extended, Congress having appropriated \$1,000,000.

NEW YORKER LOSES LIMBS ONE BY ONE

Patient Ends Life When About to Undergo Eighteenth Operation.

NO COMPROMISE ON PEACE TERMS

IMPARTIAL JUSTICE IS PRICE OF PEACE, DECLARES PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Portchester, N. Y.—Advised by surgeons that he would have to undergo his eighteenth operation if he wished to save his life, Alexander T. Jackson, thirty-seven years old, committed suicide at his home here by cutting his throat with a knife. Jackson suffered



Jackson Killed Himself.

for eight years from the effects of malignant blood poisoning.

Eight years ago a horse stepped on the great toe of his left foot. The toe was amputated, then the toe next to it and finally all the toes of that foot.

To save his leg the foot was amputated at the ankle. Several months later the leg was amputated at the knee and then at the hip. Within a year the right leg had to be removed at the ankle.

Specialists tried to avoid another operation, but with no success. Jackson was admitted to four hospitals and was attended by some of the best surgeons in the East. At last his right leg was amputated at the hip, making the seventeenth operation. This seemed to provide a stop to the inroads of the blood poisoning. But three weeks ago surgeons told Jackson that to save his life the four fingers of his right hand, which had become infected, would have to be removed. Despairing, Jackson killed himself.

BITES FLESH FROM WIFE'S ARM IN QUARREL

Champaign, Ill.—A family quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Tony Blaco of Toledo, near here, had almost disastrous effects for both. After biting a huge piece of flesh from his wife's arm and knocking her on the head with a blackjack Blaco escaped, later sending word he would not be taken alive. Officers, however, arrested him without difficulty, and he is being held pending the improvement of Mrs. Blaco, who was taken to a hospital in a serious condition, gangrene having developed from the bite. Blaco had previously been arrested on a bootlegging charge.

TOO PLAYFUL FOR ANY USE

So Judge Decides to Limit His Activities and Sends Him to Detention Home.

Cleveland, O.—The East side's most "playful" boy is at the detention home. He was a trifle too boisterous, also too exuberant and lively. Here was his last day's play before the judge decided to limit his activities. His ten-year-old girl playmate over his head with a gas pipe, poured acid on a child's face, broke a broomstick over his mother's head, chased rabbits belonging to playmates until they tripped and fell, and perpetrated every trick he could think of on neighbors' cats and dogs.

The little girl who was on the receiving end of the gaspiped spent several days in a hospital.

The "playful" boy's parents stated that he was a "good and obedient son," but the judge failed to hear them, and sent the eleven-year-old cut-up to the reformatory.

WAR CUTS MOLDUP PROFITS

Chicago is Not Now the Rich Field for Operations It Once Was.

Chicago.—Horror of war was without number. Time was when Chicago was a rich harvest field for gentlemen of the light finger art and the handy gun—when if a fellow stuck up a guy, he got some dough. But not now—everyone has put their money into Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, Thrift stamps, Red Cross benefits and other war things. So said Joe Young here recently when arrested for holding up a pedestrian.

"It isn't worth it any more," he said ruefully. "They don't have any dough—it's the war."

Rabbit Upsets Preacher. Guthrie, Okla.—E. C. Storms of Oklahoma City, had a narrow escape from death when the automobile which he was driving struck a jack-rabbit near Marshall, causing the big car to skid into the ditch. Storms suffered a dislocated shoulder and a badly bruised head.

Joy Ride in Hell. Chicago.—Three Chicago men borrowed a white hearse, threw on the power and went joy riding. Later the hearse was found wrecked in a ditch.

PEACE TERMS IN BRIEF. First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interests of all.

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings with the general and common family of the league of nations.

Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be used in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

New York.—The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, the instrumentality indispensable to secure it is a league of nations formed not before or after, but at the peace conference; and Germany as a member "will have to redeem her character, but by what follows." This was President Wilson's answer, given Friday night before an audience of Fourth Liberty Loan workers here to the recent peace talk from the central powers, although he did not refer specifically to the utterances of enemy leaders.

Shortly before the President started speaking, news of the further successes of American, British and French offensives on the western front reached the meeting at the Metropolitan opera house, and this gave dramatic point to Mr. Wilson's peroration—that "peace drives can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless forces and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can."

"We are all agreed," he said, "that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest."

Five thousand persons who filled the Metropolitan opera house to capacity heard the President. Five minutes before his arrival a guard of soldiers, sailors and marines seated at the rear of the platform were suddenly ordered to attention. They arose with a smart click of rifles, the national colors were advanced, and the great audience became silent until the President, without other warning of his coming, walked on the stage, escorted by Benjamin Strong, governor of the federal reserve bank of New York. Then a tremendous burst of cheering broke loose, which caused the President, after taking his seat, to rise three times in acknowledgment.

Mr. Strong read to the audience a summary of late reports showing American troops' advances during the day in France.

"Our boys in France do not learn readily when to stop fighting," he added. "That is the spirit in which we must raise the Liberty Loan."

Cheers greeted the news of the American successes, particularly when Mr. Strong said the Yankee troops in their drive had reclaimed 100 square miles of territory for France.

D'Annunzio Files Across the Alps. Paris.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian aviator, arrived in Paris in an airplane, flying from Italy across the Alps.

Dread Malady Sweeps Camps. Washington, Sept. 28.—Spanish influenza continued to spread in army camps, 6,824 new cases having been reported to the office of the surgeon general of the army during the twenty-four-hour period. This was an increase of 685 over the new cases reported and brought the total for all camps to 42,667. Pneumonia cases showed a slight decrease, 717 new cases being reported Friday, compared with 723 Thursday. Deaths Friday were 170, mostly from pneumonia.

Hurricane Sinks Two U. S. Vessels. San Diego, Cal.—In a terrific hurricane that raged off the Lower California and northwest coast of Mexico Sept. 17, two United States shipping board vessels on their maiden trips were sunk; a fleet of other craft was badly battered; the Lower California badly damaged; the floating equipment of the United States navy at San Diego was damaged. News of the havoc was brought here by a long-overdue fishing launch.